

Strategy of the Ministry of Administration and Interior for achieving the public order and safety in purpose of increasing the citizen's safety and preventing the street crime

General considerations

The Ministry of Administration and Interior is the specialty public central administration authority that exercises, under the law, its tasks regarding the public order respecting, the fundamental human rights and liberties defense, the public and private property defense, the anti-social deeds preventing and countering, the state border legal regime respecting, the fight against fires and the civil protection, contributing by its entire activity to the defending of Romania's constitutional democracy, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

The strategy for achieving the public order and safety in purpose of increasing the citizen's safety and preventing the street crime represents a medium term planning document elaborated by the Ministry of Administration and Interior on basis of Romania's national security Strategy, of the National security and defense White Book and of the institutional conceptual delimitations in the field, that defines the public order and safety and the national interest in this field, assesses the present status of the public order and the risk factors, formulates the priority action guidelines, provides the necessary resources for the public order's keeping, ensuring and restoring and sets the tasks for the public order forces.

The civil normality and the public order and safety climate ensuring have permanently been a priority for the society which, by its specialized structures, has aimed at identifying the most efficient forms and ways for achieving this objective. Various patterns of organizing the authorities charged with the public order ensuring have caused different approaches at the level of their enforcement, based on each country's specific conditions. The Ministry of Administration and Interior has successively experienced several institutional models that could respond to the community's public order and safety needs also by elaborating and putting into practice some programs and strategies adapted to the existing operative situation in a certain stage of the social development.

The need to harmonize and render compliant the Romanian public order system with the ones in the European Union states has generated permanent quests for achieving an efficient legal and action framework that would respond to the changes and objectives aimed in the structural and functional plan, by ensuring the human and financial resources necessary to their materialization.

With this end in view, the process of elaborating and passing the functioning laws for the Ministry of Administration and Interior, respectively for its subsystems, aimed at setting their competencies and tasks, as well as at their aligning with the European Union standards.

The Romanian society's general evolution and the operative situation's dynamics, characterized by the perpetuation of criminal deeds that endanger the person's life and integrity, the public and private property, the citizens' legitimate rights and interests, impose the re-evaluation and deepening of the reform at the level of structures and components competent to prevent and counter the criminal phenomenon, by the preserving with priority of the public order and safety in the streets.

Depending on the operative situation and on the allotted resources, the public order and safety strategy sets the structure, the missions of the component public order and safety forces in dual system, the logistics, as well as the leading and cooperation modalities for such forces. The public order, as component of the national security, represents the state of law ruling, the balance and peace, corresponding to a social acceptable level of respecting the legal norms and civic conduct, that allows the exercise of constitutional rights and liberties, as well as the functioning of the law enforcement specific structures and it is characterized by the institutions' credibility, the public health and morality, the normality in organizing and developing of the political, social and economic life in compliance with the legal, ethical, moral, religious and other kind of norms that are generally accepted by the society.

The public safety expresses the feeling of tranquility and trust created by the police service for applying the public order and safety measures, the degree of safety of persons, groups and goods, as well as for achieving the partnership civil society - police, in purpose of solving the community's problems of defending the citizens' rights, liberties and legal interests.

The public order and safety is achieved by general measures of economic, social and political nature, as well as by special measures, mainly with preventive specific. From the analysis it results that the vulnerability of the citizen's safety is maintained, the crime phenomenon is perpetuated and the organized crime is still developing although the law enforcement institutions' capacity to respond to the specific risks and threats has increased.

The strategy's elaboration is mainly determined by the situation generated by the transition period and by the relative instability of the economy, by the continuation of the economic, social and institutional reform process; by the rendering professional of the modus operandi of the criminal groups and of the organized crime structures; by the persistence of malfunctioning in the relations between the state's institutions charged with the public order and safety; the insufficiency of resources allotted for the adequate exercise of the public safety tasks; the legislation in course of being harmonized with the European one; the corruption persistence; the sometimes undecided reaction of the state's institutions in certain situations and the relatively low judicial finality; difficulties in managing the social protection.

The potential sources of internal instability derive from the difficulties of economic, social and political nature caused (as collateral phenomena) by the sometimes contradictory effects of the democratization and implementing of the market economy principles process, as well as by the non-military risks originating in the international environment.

In this context, the national interest aims at preserving Romania's statute of stable zone and security generating factor in the geographic proximity area, by strengthening the state's and state's institutions authority, by the efficient countering of corruption and crime, the restructuring and modernizing of the public order and safety system, so that the Ministry of Administration and Interior would become an institution able to fully exercise its functions of ensuring the public order and the citizen's safety, as well as to completely fulfill the undertakings assumed on the national, European and international level, essential conditions for reaching the target of acceding to the European structures.

1. Risks and threats against the public order and safety

1.1. Risk factors from the internal environment

The social and economic changes occurred in Romania during the past 15 years have caused important mutations in the exercise of citizens' rights and liberties, in the attitude towards the property and the state's institutions, in the society's organization, in the structure and dynamics of the crime phenomenon and, implicitly, in the field of public order and safety.

The internal environment is characterized by the spreading in certain social environments of non-conformist conducts and those of denying the Christian morality values, the spreading of illicit consumption of drugs and drugs addiction, in the same time with the decreasing of chances of social integration. The lack of a citizen's active reaction towards the need to prevent the crime phenomenon is having a significant negative influence on the climate of public safety.

By their frequency and amplitude, the atmospheric phenomena and the catastrophes may also affect a significant number of localities on the national territory, generating a high number of victims, mainly in the rural zones.

Presently, the crime phenomenon in Romania is remarked by: complexity and occurring of new kind of crimes (computer crime, forgeries and commercial piracy etc.), the offenders' training and specialization, the presence of corruption deeds and increasing of the trans-border crime phenomenon. The organized crime, illegal migration, corruption, economic-financial crimes, robberies, contracted murders, as well as thefts from the public and private patrimony are exercising a negative influence on the citizens' quality of life and on the public safety.

The main risks and threats possible in the field of public order and safety are the following:

- a) degeneration of some social-economic, inter-confessional and inter-ethnic tensions in spontaneous violent acts and open confrontations between extremist groups, as well as between such groups and the legal authorities of the Romanian state;
- b) unemployment;
- c) hostile acts committed by groups or individuals in the border zone by which treaties, conventions or bilateral agreements entered into by Romania with neighbor states are breached;
- d) performing of acts specific to the psychological war in purpose of undermining the confidence in the state's institution, of creating confusion and panic;
- e) decrease of some state's institutions authority further to the inadequate fulfillment of their legal tasks;
- f) decrease of the population's trust in the public order and safety forces' capability to act;
- g) spreading of corruption acts at the administration's decision level;
- h) antinational, extremist, separatist and xenophobe manifestations;
- i) producing of natural, technological, ecological disasters, chemical, biological or nuclear accidents.

1.2. Risk factors from the international environment

The international environment is characterized by a dynamic never before recorded both at the regional and at the global level. The political, social-economic and military changes occurred at the beginning of the nineties and subsequently, have completely altered the geostrategic configuration of the European continent.

The risks that may threaten the security and stability of the East-European states, from amongst which Romania, are mainly caused by: the tensions present at the level of the entire zone generated by the trends of various ethnical, cultural and religious communities to become autonomous and to integrate at the regional level; the expanding in the East and South-East European space of some phenomena like the international terrorism, the illegal trafficking in persons, goods, drugs, arms, nuclear, radioactive and toxic substances; the ecological and technological disasters.

The main risks and threats identified in the external environment are the following:

- a) the developing, strengthening and specialization of organized crime groups, their becoming operative on an international level and the recruiting of some domestic elements and groups, the including of our country's territory in the trans-national circuit of the illegal migration, of the trafficking in drugs, human beings, arms, explosives, toxic and radioactive substances and forged currency;
- b) the increase of terrorist threats, the proliferation of mass destruction weapons, of the trafficking in technologies and materials that are subject to the control of the final destination;

- c) increase of interest in some business environments from abroad for obtaining, by means of illegal financial operations, of the majority shareholding in certain companies from our country that produce and use chemical substances, strategic materials and technologies, in view of exporting such substances, directly or through intermediary companies, in conflict zones or in zones under embargo;
- d) diversification of modalities and procedures used for money laundering (crime resulted incomes), in which groups acting in the European space are involved, that have as result the currency export or bank transfer of sums obtained from illicit operations performed on the Romanian territory;
- e) proliferation of the illegal trafficking in light weapons and increasing of the possibility to lose control of the managing and command systems for the mass destruction weapons;
- f) manifestation of trends for obtaining the autonomy by some zones or even regions, on basis of ethnic or religious criteria;
- g) technologic or natural accidents with trans-border effects;
- h) diminishing of the access to strategic resources, last generation software and technologies;
- i) amplifying of the illegal migration phenomenon.

2. The purpose, action directions and principles of the strategy of achieving the public order and safety

2.1. The purpose, objectives and action directions for ensuring the public order and safety in Romania

The national interests impose the focusing of efforts in view of ensuring the existence of the national, unitary, indivisible, sovereign and independent Romanian state and the rule of law strengthening, as a guarantee of the respect and development of democratic values.

For fulfilling Romania's undertakings regarding the European accession referring to the increasing of the citizen's safety it is necessary the performing of a coherent and efficient activity in the field of public order and safety, harmonized with the requirements set by the 2005-2008 Governing Program, so that a future projection to be achieved as well, through the angle of the public order activity's decentralization, according as the Community Police is established and becoming operational.

The purpose of the Ministry of Administration and Interior's Strategy for achieving the public order and safety, for the citizen's safety's increasing and for preventing the street crime is the crime phenomenon preventing and countering, the guaranteeing and defending of constitutional rights and liberties, of the citizens' safety, of the public

and private property, the ensuring of a climate necessary to the state's institutions functioning, according to the legal provisions.

The action ways for ensuring the public order and safety are set depending on the country's interests, on the available resources, on the economic and political process evolution, as well as on the operative situation and the potential threats against the public order and they take into consideration the following main directions:

- a) finalizing of reconstructing the institutional system of public order and safety;
- b) decentralization of the decisions, responsibilities and resources allotting;
- c) decisional transfer to the level of the structure that is directly involved in the actions' administration;
- d) increase of the operative capacity of the fast intervention structures in order that the public order issues could be managed in a qualified manner;
- e) elaboration of a coherent action conception in view of reducing the crime level;
- f) increasing of the citizen's safety by intensifying the measures of preventing, finding and countering the crime phenomenon;
- g) achieving of a modern system for approaching the specific actions and missions in the public order field, that would allow the ensuring of normality and balance within the communities;
- h) initiating and performing, in cooperation with the civil society of programs for preventing and countering the violent crimes, having as target the increase of the civic safety;
- i) strengthening and developing of partnership relations with the community by rendering permanent the partnership actions;
- j) direct involvement of all components with specific tasks from the Ministry of Administration and Interior in the achieving of the public order and safety;
- k) achieving of the public order and safety dual system as a public service in the community's service;
- l) harmonizing of the legislation regarding the Ministry of Administration and Interior's activity in the field of the public order with the European regulations;
- m) reforming and reorganizing the functional and operational structures in accordance with the European standards in the field of the public order;
- n) adapting of methods, procedures and rules for managing the public order and safety to the operative situation;
- o) increase of the operative structures' response capacity;
- p) achieving of an effective partnership with the civil society, necessary to the obtaining of its support in the joint effort of preventing and countering the crime phenomenon, by:
 - strengthening the capacity to promote a coherent, credible and stable image of the Ministry of Administration and Interior;
 - adopting of a transparent, active attitude and of an adequate language;
- q) creation of a modern professional conduct of the personnel within the public order institutions, in order to respond to the citizens' expectations;

- r) improving and development of cooperation and collaboration with all the institutions included within the National Defense and Security System, as well as with the other authorities with tasks in this field;
- s) development of collaboration relations with the similar institutions from abroad;
- t) mediatization on an international level of the Romanian actions for getting connected to the generally accepted standards regarding the public order forces and services.

2.2. The principles for achieving the public order and safety

The fulfillment of the public order strategy as mentioned above, will be achieved on basis of the following principles:

The principle of legality. The public order and safety forces' action is performed in the spirit and by respecting the law, and the citizens - in exercising their constitutional rights and liberties - are subject only to the limitations set by the law and by the natural moral rules.

The territorial principle and principle of the forces mobility. The public order and safety forces are organized at the central and territorial level, with structures and competencies corresponding to the disposition and organization of the administrative-territorial units and to the evolution of the crime phenomenon.

The principle of preventing the actions of public order disturbing is reflecting the capacity of the leading bodies and forces of order to take in due time the measures necessary to avoid the producing of any acts or deeds that disturb the public order, in order to avoid their amplifying and degenerating into violent actions that could seriously affect the public order.

The principle of operability and inter-operability reflects the forces of order capacity and availability to execute actions in the national space, to cooperate with similar forces from other states and to fulfill specific missions of peacekeeping and removing the effects of disasters, in the framework of international bodies, on other states' territory.

The principle of non-discrimination imposes to the public order and safety forces the adopting of a correct, impartial and non-discriminatory conduct, regardless of the race, sex, religion, nationality, political convictions, wealth or social origin, towards all the citizens.

The principle of avoiding the surprise supposes the obligation of the decision making factors to warn and summon regarding to the use of the endowment means, mainly the firearms and, as the case may be, the granting of the necessary time for the involved persons for ceasing the actions and/or for leaving the area.

The principle of sufficiency, graduality and proportionality supposes the use of force proportional with the type and degree of the public order's disturbance, only as it is strictly necessary and for a limited period of time, sufficient for reaching the proposed target. The action procedures and means of action that involve coercion measures will be used progressively and only if it is absolutely necessary.

The principle of the permanent collaboration with the community. In fulfilling its tasks, the forces of order support their entire activity on the citizens' help and they act in with respect towards the public.

The principle of the person's inviolability sets that any persons has the right to the respect of his/her life, physical and moral integrity, as well as of the attributes that cannot be separated of his/her person. This principle forbids the use of torture or ill treatments as well as the person's right to an equitable, public and fair law-suit, in front of a competent, independent and impartial court of law, according to the law.

The principle of the specialized intervention and cooperation. The use of the main and support, complementary and exceptional public order and safety forces in the keeping and restoring the public order is achieved according to the legal tasks, the training and endowment specific to each category of forces.

The principle of the unitary leading - the structural and relational optimization, the harmonization and synchronization of actions in view of reaching the proposed targets, with minimum efforts and superior results.

3. Structure, tasks and training of the public order forces

3.1. Structure of public order and safety forces

The public order and safety forces are formed of: main forces, support forces, complementary forces and exceptional forces.

The main forces of the Ministry of Administration and Interior are empowered by the law to exercise the right of the state's police, representing the basic component of structures destined to manage all the issues in the field of the public order in times of peace or during the emergency situations, being organized in police and gendarmes structures.

According to their competencies and tasks, the support forces are formed of special protection and intervention structures, the border police, the civil protection, the firefighters and the aviation forces belonging to the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

The complementary forces are formed of structures of the Ministry of the National Defense, Romanian Intelligence Service, Guard and Protection Service, as well as those of the Ministry of Justice, Financial Guard, Community and Local Police, services of civil firefighters, groups of civil protection belonging to the authorities of the public administration, National Sanitary Veterinary Agency, National Environment Guard, specialized guard and protection companies, institutions and economic agents from other categories of forces set by the law that participate in the effort of the main and support forces, according to the competencies.

The exceptional forces are formed of specialized structures of the Romanian Intelligence Service, Foreign Intelligence Service, Guard and Protection Service and Ministry of the National Defense and they only act in the cases and conditions provided by the law, for restoring the constitutional order when the democratic institutions are in danger and all the other measures for restoring the public order were used, and the possibilities of the main, support and complementary forces of public order were exceeded.

The organizing of public order and safety activities is achieved for the keeping, ensuring and restoring of the public order.

The public order keeping represents the aggregate of measures, activities and acts organized and performed on daily basis by the public order and safety forces for the normal functioning of the state's institutions, the protecting and respecting of the citizens' fundamental rights, of the civic conduct norms, of the social life rules, of the other supreme values, as well as of the public and private property.

The public order ensuring includes the measures taken for the respecting of the law, the preventing and discouraging of some actions that aim social disturbances or violent acts during public gatherings and manifestations, cultural and sport activities, as well as other similar manifestations with many participants and the principal and support forces are ensured, according to the competencies.

The public order restoring represents the aggregate of legal measures taken for the returning to the initial stage, before it being seriously troubled, with peaceful means or by exclusively using the force.

3.2. Tasks of the public order and safety forces in times of peace:

- a) organize and execute, guide and control the activities of keeping and ensuring/restoring of the public order, of countering the violent manifestations, as well as those of preventing and countering the corruption, criminal acts and organized crime;
- b) perform specific measures for preventing and countering the deeds which represent threats against the national safety or other illegal acts that aim the missions, patrimony and personnel of the Ministry of Administration and Interior;

- c) together with other legitimate forces of the state, they restore the seriously troubled public order;
- d) ensure the measures for defending the persons' life, body integrity and liberty, the other rights and legitimate rights of the citizens and of the community;
- e) by specific means, they perform activities for crimes finding, preventing and countering, as well as in cases when the committing of some illicit deeds is prepared;
- f) ensure the guarding of objectives, goods and values which are of a special importance for the country's defense and the state's activity, the guarding of the diplomatic missions or of some economic agencies and representative offices, as well as of the headquarters of some international bodies that perform activities on the Romanian territory;
- g) assure the guarding of transports for important values consisting in treasury titles, precious metals and stones, scientific, technical, cultural and artistic values, as well as the transport of arms, munitions, explosive materials, drugs, toxic or radioactive substances or other dangerous materials and substances;
- h) organizing and carrying out specific police activities in the domain of the rail, marine and air transport;
- i) exercising control regarding the regime or weapons, munitions and explosive, toxic, radioactive and stupefying substances;
- j) organizing the watching and control of the road traffic;
- k) setting measures for the accompanying of the specialized trains and the ensuring of the public order in railway stations;
- l) executing the watching and control at the Romanian state border crossing, preventing and combating the illegal migration and the trans-border criminal phenomenon, as well as any other infringement of the legal norms regarding the state border, the internal marine waters and the territorial sea, ensuring the observance of the Romania's rights and jurisdiction in the contiguous and the exclusive economic zones;
- m) acting in line with the identifying , retaining and researching, in compliance with the law, of the persons who commit criminal deeds or minor offences related to the legal regime of the state;
- n) participating, according to the law, in the activities of rescuing and evacuating the persons and the goods in danger of disaster, as well as in those of limiting and getting rid of the effects of these events;
- o) organizing, controlling and coordinating, on the Romanian territory, of the activity related to preventing and extinguishing fires, granting specialty technical assistance in this domain;
- p) announcing and warning the population on the danger of disaster occurrence;
- q) organizing and executing the training in line with civil protection, of the population as well as of the employees;
- r) coordinating the measures and the activities of limiting and getting rid of the effects of the disasters;
- s) organizing and carrying out specific activities of control regarding the legal status of the foreigners' residence, in order to prevent and combat the illegal migration;

- t) ensuring the application of the legal norms in cases of the foreigners who were identified as illegally staying in Romania, until they are send back to the origin countries.

During the emergency situations and during the state of siege:

- a) intensifying the activity of gathering the information and data regarding the intensions of some persons who are prone to acts of disturbing the public order or attacking the headquarters of some public institutions or military units, or the high officials' residence;
- b) detain the persons having a riotous behaviour, especially those who incite to violence and disturbance;
- c) intensifying the activities of identifying the persons who illegally posses arms and munitions, explosive and toxic or radioactive substances;
- d) taking all the necessary measures for preventing the stealing of the explosive, radioactive materials and toxic substances from the objectives produce or use them;
- e) facilitating the right of way of the intervention forces on the routes leading to the action zone;
- f) forbidding the access of vehicles and, according to each case, of persons in those zones where the public order have been seriously disturbed;
- g) warning the peaceful population not to perform activities which could hinder the intervention of the order forces;
- h) ensuring the measures of intensive guarding for the objectives within their competence, especially for those placed in the affected zones in crisis situations;
- i) intensifying the actions of combating the violent deeds and srestoring the public order;
- j) removing the effects of the violent deeds and fulfilling the conditions necessary for the instalment of the dispositions meant to preserve public order, in the way which is specific to the state of normality;
- k) taking the measure of not allowing to leave the country for those persons or groups of persons who are suspect of having provoked or being involved in riotous acts and want to leave Romania;
- l) taking measures for identifying those persons who try to bring arms, munitions, explosive or radioactive materials, toxic or stupefying substances;
- m) identifying the persons under national and international surveillance or other persons who intend to enter the country in order to aggravate the effects of the crisis;
- n) controls the way in which the legal regulations regarding the prevention and the extinguishing of the fires are applied in the respective zones;
- o) limits or bans the travel of the vehicles and persons in certain zones or between certain hours and releases, in justified situations, the free movement permission license;
- p) directs those persons who are evacuated or refugee on the established radius and in the established zones, and keep their record;
- q) bans the road, rail, maritime and air traffic, on certain routes.

4. The conceptual delimitation regarding the attributions and competences in the domain of public order and safety

4.1. The Romanian Police keeps the public order and safety at national level.

4.2. The Romanian Gendarmerie:

- a) ensures and restores the public order at the national level;
- b) ensures guard at strategic objectives of high-importance for the state activity, as well as guard at the transportations of important, special values;
- c) ensures guard and public order in the courts;
- d) participates in the actions of restoring the public order in the mountain and seaside resorts, by means of specialized structures;
- e) acts as European police forces and participates in the peace preserving, with specialized effectives, at the request of the international organisms .

4.3. The attributions of the Romanian Gendarmerie and Police

4.3.1. The Romanian Police, through its specialized structures - Public Safety Police Directorate, county services, municipality and city bureaus of public order, the communal post offices and bureaus, carry out the following missions:

- a) maintains the public order and safety in both urban and rural areas, ensures patrolling, prevention and countering of the street criminal phenomenon, by organizing public order and safety dispositions with specialized effectives ;
- b) ensures, according to the judiciary police competences, the inquiry regarding the criminal deeds committed in the rural and urban areas;
- c) ensures the counselling for citizens and public institutions, through the proximity police personnel;
- d) ensures the magistrates' protection;
- e) ensures the public order in railway stations, marshalling yards, patrolling of the passengers trains and countering of the minor offences, through specialized structures;
- f) ensures the watching, directing and control of the road traffic, in both rural and urban areas, smoothing of the traffic and accompanying of the official escorts during official activities and visits, as well as other specific missions, through specialized road police structures
- g) carrying out specific activities, before and during the public manifestations, in order to get information and solve the situations within its competence, ensures the normal process of traffic in the zone and on the travel directions of the demonstrator and, when necessary, participates with specialized examining-sorting teams;

- h) supports the gendarmes units providing data and information, for ensuring and restoring the public order and safety, on the occasion of the public meetings, gatherings and cultural-artistic manifestations and others of the kind.

4.3.2. Romanian Gendarmerie, through its mobile public order and specialized structures, for the courts and the prosecutor's offices, Delta, mountain and seaside resorts, carry out the following missions:

A. The mobile structures of gendarmes - including the Intervention Special Brigade, mobile groups and the mobile detachments of gendarmes, carry out specific missions regarding:

- a) ensures the public order at meetings and manifestations (meetings, marches, demonstrations, processions, actions of marking out, promotional, commercial, cultural-artistic, sports, religious and commemorating activities) and during the official visits of the Romanian and foreign officials;
- b) intervention and restoring the public order at the national level during the public, sports manifestations or during other activities in which lots of people participate;
- c) anti-terrorist protection and intervention at the objectives which are within the permanent responsibility of the Romanian Gendarmerie, as well as at other objectives, according to the evolution of the operational situation;
- d) intervention for countering the violence acts that can occur among different riotous groups, or for capturing and neutralization the criminal who make use of fire arms or other means which can jeopardize the safety of people, goods, values or special transports;
- e) surveillance and capturing of the escaped, the deserters or of other persons who are said, based on certain information, to have committed or to intend to commit criminal actions, or of those who try to avoid being taken in preventive custody, executing the freedom-privative punishments or of those who do not obey the court decisions;
- f) executing missions for supporting the state institutions in their actions meant to prevent and counter those criminal actions which can jeopardize the state security;
- g) ensuring the measures of public order and participating, along with other structures with attributions in the field, in missions of rescuing-evacuating the people and goods affected by fires, catastrophes, explosions, calamities, epidemics, etc.;
- h) executing missions meant to support the specialized Gendarmes structures - for the courts or for the prosecutor's offices, mountain and seaside and delta resorts - through specific actions of countering the criminal phenomenon and the minor offences;
- i) participating in missions meant to support the police, at the request of the or based on the co-operation plans, by executing common actions in zones or places with a high criminal potential;
- j) carrying out specific activities for getting data regarding the public order during the public meetings and manifestations, cultural and sports activities, in

order to prevent those deeds which could represent a danger or a threatening to some objectives, persons or to public order and safety;

- k) executing some specific activities, upon order or with the approval of the ministry's leadership, independently or in co-operation with other structures, for preventing and countering the criminal deeds, when they are not involved in missions of keeping and restoring the public order.

B. The specialized gendarmes structures - for the courts and the prosecutor's offices, mountain, seaside and delta resorts, have the following attributions:

- a) guarding the premises of the courts and prosecutor's offices, as well
- b) as the goods and values belonging to these, watching the access into and keeping the internal order in these premises;
- c) participating, based on the co-operation plans approved by the minister of administration and interior, in keeping the public order and safety, in the mountain, seaside and delta resorts, in the Danube Delta or in other zones of operational interest;
- d) participating in the searching and the rescuing of the persons/tourists in danger;
- e) carrying out specific activities for gathering data of interest in the domain of public order in the responsibility zone;

5. Training the forces of public order and safety

The forces of public order and safety permanently train, according to the occurrence and evolution of the threats against public order, for enhancing the operational capacity, improving the co-operation between these forces, and for making the general effort necessary for ensuring a proper public order. These are created and trained in the educational institutions within the Ministry of Administration and Interior, as well as in the training centres especially designed for this purpose. The training aims mainly at improving knowledge regarding the legislation in operation, developing those skills that are necessary for accomplishing the specific tasks and solving effectively the dangerous and complex situations.

In order to allow the carrying out of the conditions required by the Romania's integration into the European Union, these forces' training is organised and developed in accordance with the European Union's standards in the domain.

6. The leadership of the public order forces

The leadership of the public order forces is exercised by the legal authorities with attributions and responsibilities in designing, planning, organising and controlling the missions and actions in the domain of public order, namely the Romanian Parliament, the President, the National Supreme Council of Defence, the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the other institutions which coordinate some other kind of public order forces.

The leadership of the public order, at the strategic level, is exercised by the Parliament and the President of Romania, through the National Supreme Council of Defence for the problems which represent risk agents for the national security; it is also exercised by the Government, through the Ministry of Administration and Interior and other ministries which coordinate some other kind of public order forces.

The Ministry of Administration and Interior is the specialized authorities of the central public administration that leads the activity of the public order and safety unitarily and permanently, during both states of war or peace, as well as during the emergency situations. It also has attributions in having people respect public order and safety, fundamental rights and liberties of the other citizens, the private and public property, as well as in ensuring the protection of population, material goods and cultural values, in preventing and identifying the criminal deeds, and in the borders' securing.

At the national level, the Ministry of Administration and Interior leads and coordinates unitarily the activity of the main forces and the supportive public order and safety forces, to which they ensure the proper training and supply; it organizes and leads the activity of all the forces involved in restoring the public order; it regularly provides the population with information on the state of legality, and on the way in which it has accomplished the attributions established by law; it provides the institutions having responsibilities in the public order and safety domain with proper information regarding the evolution of the operative situation, periodically or whenever required.

The leadership of the public order forces during the complex actions or missions carried out jointly by more categories of forces is exercised by the ministry or the institution invested by law with the national authority in the field.

At the territorial level, the heads of the specific structures, according to their competences, ensure the leadership of the main and the supportive forces, and their co-ordination is within the prefects' attributions.

The monitoring of all the situations within the competences of the Ministry of Administration and Interior, which regard the ensuring of the public order, will be accomplished through the Operational Centre for Crisis Situations.

7. Co-operation of the forces that participate in the process of ensuring the public order

The co-operation of the forces that participate in the ensuring of the public order is carried out at the intra- and inter-institutional level, and it aims at gathering all efforts for preventing and countering those actions meant to disturb the public order.

At the intra-institutional level, for accomplishing their legal attributions, the specialised forces with definite attributions in this field co-operate based on a plan, which contain specific missions.

At the inter-institutional level, the forces of public order of the Ministry of Administration and Interior co-operate with the structures with attributions in the domain from other responsible ministries or institutions. This co-operation process aims at promoting and participating in the drafting of some normative acts, orders and instructions on common interest issues, setting the regular basis for information exchange and enhancing it, according to the attributions and the competences provided by the legislation in operation, covering the activities performed and the outcomes of the measures taken by the order forces. For achieving this, different protocols are signed and there are drawn up joint action plans, as well as bi- and multi-lateral co-operation plans between the ministries interested, according to the operational situation.

The co-operation between the order forces is mainly accomplished for the following situations:

- a) countering the criminal phenomenon;
- b) ensuring a calm social atmosphere;
- c) ensuring the normality atmosphere for public gatherings, meetings and manifestations;
- d) countering the violent actions and restoring order;
- e) participation in countering and neutralisation of the terrorist actions in Romania;
- f) preventing and countering the economic-financial and trans-border criminal phenomena, as well as organised crime;
- g) participating in the process of preventing the ecological accidents, and limiting the effects of the disasters;

8. Co-operation across borders in the public order field;

The Ministry of Administration and Interior will develop co-operation relations with counterpart structures abroad, based on agreements and treaties signed by the Romanian Government with other states, and within the framework of regional and sub-regional organisms and institutions.

Co-operation across borders in the public order field will pursue the raising of its own structures' specialty level, the improvement of the work means and methods, the training of the personnel, as well as the mutual support in the fight against the criminal phenomenon.

The Romania's participation in the extension and the raising of the international co-operation in the public order domain is part of the foreign policy of our country, which makes a contribution to the prevention and the countering of the international criminal phenomenon and, thus, to the strengthening of the international general state of legality.

In line with this, there will also be developed the relations with the counterpart institutions from abroad, by keeping on training specialists from other countries, within the framework of some PHARE and EU programmes, or by other different means and training methods.

9. Logistics of the public order and safety forces

9.1. Objectives

The logistics of the forces will be created by adjusting the logistics system, from the structural and functional points of view, to the aims, objectives and action directions, for ensuring the public order. Creating the logistics support has to meet the requirements raised by the need to carry out the operational tasks and the attributions given by law to the public order and safety forces.

The setting up of a flexible, smooth and effective logistics system aims at:

- a) reorganising and reconsidering the size of the existing logistics system, up to the territorial and local level, so that it could meet the operational requirements;
- b) ensuring the logistics' priorities, according to the needs of the public order and safety forces, as well as to the evolution of the risk agents;
- c) extending the computerization of the logistics system, in order to ensure the transmission and reception, in both real and operational time;
- d) raising the effectiveness of the relationship system;
- e) restructuring the repairing system by externalising those components whose maintenance in the framework of the logistics system is neither required by the needs of the operational work nor effective from the economic point of view;
- f) setting up its own stock of proper size and kind, at all levels, so as to ensure the necessary operational consumption and equipment;
- g) improving the training and living conditions of the effectives;
- h) developing some integrated medical services, in order to improve the medical activities;

- i) developing and monitoring the carrying out of the process related to interoperability between the logistics structures of the Ministry of Administration and Interior and the counterpart structures of the institutions from within the Defence and National Security System, as well as of the European Union states;
- i) ensuring the supply of arms, combat engineering and high-tech equipment, by applying the multi-annual endowment programmes, which will allow the gradual replacement of the physically and morally worn out technical means with other new ones;
- j) adjusting the internal normative with a view to harmonising the centralised supplying activities with the de-centralised ones, in order to effectively utilize the funds allotted and to reduce the expenses related to transport, provisioning and distribution;
- k) modernising the endowment by providing the units with high-tech equipment in different domains as arms, communications, transport, intervention in case of disasters or sanitation, so as it could allow maximum results in accomplishing the missions;
- l) providing devices and equipment of defending against the nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, that meet the standards of the North-Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the European Union;
- m) establishing a proper proportion between cost and effectiveness, using external services for accomplishing some logistics activities (food supply, repairing, building maintenance etc.);
- n) developing and modernising the existing infrastructure, based on the approved investments programmes, mainly for finalizing the work that are being developed, and simultaneously setting up some effective measures for securing the premises that are being used.

9.2. Resources for ensuring the public order

The material and financial resources designated to ensuring public order have to provide the proper endowment and training for the public order forces, so as these could accomplish the missions they were given.

Those financial resources that are necessary for creating public order forces and making them function are provided by the state budget and by other funds legally constituted.

The allocation of the financial resources is in close relation with the budgets provided in the multi-annual programmes and will be done according to the legal provisions.

The new programme-based planning and budgeting system will be implemented, and it will ensure the integrated approach of the resource management, in close relation with the missions of the public order forces.

The material resources specific to the endowment of the public order forces will be made and ensured mainly by the domestic production. Will be imported only the high-tech products, whose assimilation proves to be economically ineffective.

10. Measures of the strategy enforcement

10.1. Harmonizing the provisions of the present strategy and applying coherently the Strategy regarding the modernisation of the Romanian Police for the period 2004-2007 and of the Strategy regarding the modernisation of the Romanian Gendarmerie for the period 2004-2007

10.2. Restructuring of the Romanian Gendarmerie according to the provisions of Law no.550/2004 regarding the organization and functioning of the Romanian Gendarmerie, as well as to the delimitations established for executing the specific missions from the public order field.

10.3. Transferring the effectives from the structures of public order which are currently on the organization payrolls of the Romanian Gendarmerie and which are designated for executing public order keeping missions (officers, non-commissioned officers and gendarmes employed based on a contract) to the Romanian Police; these are going to become part of the Policemen Body, according to the legal provisions in operation, so as the effectiveness of the activity related to the keeping of public order could be improved.

10.4. Creating the legal and organizational framework necessary for transferring those attributions regarding the public order and the traffic safety in the urban area from the Romanian Police to the Communitarian Police or, where necessary, to the local police units from municipalities and cities, according to their operational stage.

10.5. Romanian Gendarmerie's gradual taking over the mission regarding the ensuring of "the police missions for courts and prosecutor's offices"; Romanian Police's ensuring, based on protocols, of different protection missions for magistrates and their families, through their fast intervention organisms or through their other specialized structures.

10.6. Reducing the number of the gendarmes who accomplish guard missions and using instead the fired personnel for ensuring the public order and other activities, according to their specific competencies, by re-evaluating the ways regarding the organization and the accomplishment of the guard missions by gendarmes effectives, in order to limit and reduce the number of the guarded objectives, based on a plan approved by the Supreme Council for National Defence

10.7. Restructuring the territorial public order authorities, according to the amendments and the supplements of the legal framework regarding the public order field

10.8. The harmonization of the primary and the secondary legislation, specific to the Ministry of Administration and Interior, with the delimitations, attributions and the competencies of the main specialized structures that take action in the public order and safety field.